THE STRIKES.

Prospects of a Peaceful Settlement Increasing.

IRON FOUNDERS' AID SOCIETY.

They Resolve to Protect Their Workmen from Assault.

THE SUGAR MEN DISSOLVED.

etings of the German and Iron Eight-Hour Leagues, Iron Founders, Painters, Woodworkers, Confectioners, Harness Makers, Granite Cutters and Master Barbers.

REPORTS FROM OTHER CITIES.

A serious blow to the morale of the strike was re ceived vesterday in the return of the sugar refiners to work on the old system, and without noticeable increase of pay in any case. These poor men un doubtedly deserved more and fared worse than any workers' eight hour leagues they were the largest erganized body of workmen in the city. It will ake them a long time to save from the dollar and skty cents per day they receive as wages a sum sufficient to pay the debts incurred during the two weks they have been idle. It is one of the inexplicatle problems of life in large cities how these men have ever, even in the best of times, been able to support themselves, with wife and children, on a sum so small.

The piano makers have, with very few exceptions, returned to work, each man losing from eights to one hundred and fifty dollars by the strike. The proprietors in each shop are taking steps to ascertain who among their employes constitute the little knots which foment disorder among the workmen, and when they succeed these men will be notified that their services are no

among the workmen, and when they succeed these men will be notified that their services are no longer required.

A scene lately occurred at an uptown plano factory that would have been amusing had it not been more than that. The proprietor wishing to have his warerooms repainted, applied to a "decorative artist" to send him workmen, but added that he would allow no "eight-hour men" upon the premises. The master painter then said he would have to perform all the work himself, and consequently came alone the following morning with a supply of paints, brushes and step-ladders. At about a quarter past five o'clock on the evening of the first day he was at work, painting one of the front side doors leading into the hall. He was perched upon the top of the ladder, and the paint-pots were nicely arranged upon one of the steps below. At this time two journeymen passing by espied the unfortunate artist, and, thinking him to be what they pleasantly denominate a "scab," they made a rush through the door, capsizing the step-ladder. Seizing the astonished painter, they dragged him from beneath the fragments of wood, his person besmeared with the contents of the overturned paint-pots, and angrily and loudly demanded the name of his "boss." At first he was too bewildered and afterwards too excited to reply, and before his excitement had abated the men were ejected.

The brass founders and finishers have "resolved that they remain in as good a state and better than when first organized, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary." The coopers have also "resolved that they are still on strike and will continue so until the bosses accede to their demands." They ask the support of all union men in New York, and request those in Jersey "to steer clear."

The following resolutions of the "longshoremen, in couvention assembled, very properly explain themselves:—

Resolved, That on and after Monday, July I, we will demand double time—i.e., two hours for one—irom six P. M. until seven A. M., and after said date no union max will work for any stevedore or company within said hours otherwise than in accordance with said resolution. It was also resolved that any and every man's time shall be good from the time that he is taken from the corner (trespective of distance) until he is knocked off by the boss or the foreman, and, if any distance to go, the boss is liable to pay car lare or ferriage.

A secret meeting of the fron moulders was held ast night at Germanca Assembly Rooms to con-dier the plan of arbitration proposed by the Clif-ens' Association. A number of other meetings were also held in different parts of the city for the

The Iron Eight-Hour League. A short session of the Iron and Metal Workers' Union was held yesterday morning at Germania Assembly Rooms, when the question of the convention of Mr. Peter Cooper on the eight-hour question was freely and fluently discussed. Committees were finally appointed to arrange for the conference and decide upon the time and place, and to inform the German Eight-Hour League of their action and to request the co-operation of that body.

A large force of secretaries were engaged during the remainder of the day in making out the pay rolls of the men, but no great amount will be paid before a late hour to-day, if even at that time. The utmost care is taken to preclude the possibility of any fraud in drawing money, and in addition to previous warnings it was yesterday stated that any attempt on the part of the men to exaggerate the number of children in their families or othertion of Mr. Peter Cooper on the eight-hour ques

the number of children in their families or oth wise to put in fraudulent claims would result the refusal of assistance to the entire shop to wh such man belouged. This makes of every man a detective in the interest of the entire union and i is thought will prevent the possibility of any swindle being perpetrated.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Secretary of this League to Mr. Peter Cooper:—

Mr. Coorgrand Gentlemen of the Citizens' Association and of the Burcau of Migration:— In pursuance of a proposition handed in to this League yesterday the iron and metal workers, after considerable discussion, have passed the following preamble and resoeas the Citizens' Association, of which the ven

ed, That the League appoint a delegation of thre

Resolved, That the League appoint a delegation of three to act in conjunction with similar eight-hour leagues, to meet the employers, either at their challenge or invitation, at any time they may arrange for said amicable adjustment, the said Cliizens' Association officiating as umpire: and be it further Resolved, That no mutual decision there arrived at shall be considered valid or final until ratified by the League.

ALBERT J. DANCE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1872.

Meeting of the Iron Founders in Sixth Avenue Yesterday-The Workmen's Courage Oozing Out and a General "Return" to Work Expected.

The adjourned meeting of the iron moulders was held, pursuant to call, yesterday afternoon, at the Knickerbocker Cottage, Sixth avenue. There were about twenty firms represented out of the fortyave of which the Iron Founders' Association is said

The Chairman stated that he had learned that a large number of the men employed by the Delamater Iron Works had returned to work on the old terms-ten hours a day and no extra wages.

Mr. Martin, of the Delamater Works, entered at this point and stated that the shop had never been shut against the men. The doors were always open to them,

and on Monday sixty-four in all had returned and yesterday sixty-seven more. They are classed, he said, as follows:—In the machine shop, 30; pattern shop, 3; smith shop, 30; boller shop, 5; foundry, 41.

The following resolutions were then offered by the Chairman and were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas we know that a large majority of our best workmen are willing to work ten hours per day, and whereas they are prevented from doing so by threats and antimidation and its some cases by actual violence used against them by the emissaries of trades showed the capture of the peace, and should any of our workmen be assaulted and disabled we promise to pay them their wages and such other remuneration as we may deem necessary in the premises.

The following reports were then made:—

The following reports were then made:-James L. Jackson & Co., fifty-three men

on old terms. Boyce & McIntyre, men all out yet. Messrs. Ayres, men working on the ten-hour sys-

Messrs, Ayres, men working on the ten-hour sys-tem and old wages.
Pioneer Iron Works, men working eight hours this week; to begin ten-hour system next Thursday. Cook & Radley, men working ten hours and on

Cook & Radiey, men working ten hours ald terms. Hanley & Ripley, thirty men working ten hours Murphy & Co. announce that boiler makers, &c., the number of 111, would return to-day to work en hours and on old terms.

Mr. Roach reported thirty men returned to work
m old terms—all in but boiler makers.

Braid Brothers were still out.
Mr. Caldwell reported still out.
Dewey & Smythe were working ten hours and all

Van Tassel & Co., only two men and a very small van Tassel & Co., only two men and a very small boy working.

Mr. Cullum, all men working ten hours, and men believe the eight-hour movement is a failure.

Mr. Ferguson, of Hoboken, reported men working ten nours on old terms.

Nichol & Bidwell, men still out, and getting tired of the strike; believe that they will all be at work on Monday.

on the strike; believe that they will all be at work on Monday.

Joseph Taylor's men all working as of old. Griffith & Wundram's men still on strike. Atlantic Steam Engine Works, men still out. Cobanks & Theall, apprentices working in machine shop; forty men returned on ten-hour system. Ayres & McCandless, foundry men working ten hours and pattern makers and chippers eight hours.

hours.

A gentleman here stated that a letter had been sent from the Keyser establishment in Brooklyn offering to do all the work the "disabled" firms want done.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again next Friday afternoon, after having appointed a committee of three to operate with the Employers' Executive Committee, which holds "perpetual" session, as the chairman announced, at the Hoffman House.

The German Eight-Hour League. At Teutonia Hall little of importance was trans-

cted during the brief morning session. The members feel aggrieved that the metal workers should repudiate the incendiary speeches of Mackey and Blissart, and have appointed a commit-tee to ascertain if they won't change their minds. They claim that only about four hundred of their members are now idle, but state that some of the shops are now working ten hours.

The Painters.

Painters' Lodge No. 16 held a meeting at their cooms, No. 2,393 Third avenue, between 124th and 125th streets, last night; but as the meeting was secret nothing definite can be said of the proceed-ings. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a goodly attendance of the members. A public meeting of this lodge will be held some time next week at the same place.

The Woodworkers.

The United Woodworking Machinists, No. 1, held a meeting at their hall, Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, last night; but the weeping of heaven had quite an effect on the attendance, as there were not more than twenty-five members present. No business of importance was transacted save the enrolment of a few new members, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Confectioners. • The members of the body which compose this branch of trade assembled at No. 77 Allen street last evening. A number of new members were enrolled, this being but an infantile organization, Everything was conducted upon the harmonious principle, and a general opinion seemed to reign in the minds of the members that they would attain their desires without having to resort to extreme

The Harness Makers' Society held a meeting last evening in Putnam Hall, Third avenue and Twelfth street. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was out a slim attendance. Mr. Francis Harrison occupied the presidential chair, and the office of secretary was efficiently filled by Mr. Charles Kearns. The business transacted related principally to matters connected with the financial affairs of the society.

The Master Barbers.

A mass meeting of German master barbers was eld at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, under the auspices of the newly-formed Barber Bosses Protective Union, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the strike of the journeymen barbers for a reduction of the hours of work. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Peter Martin, Mr. Schmall acting as secretary. It was reported that the majority of those present have accepted the terms of the journeymen, and after considerable discussion, resolutions were passed endorsing, with some slight modifications, the action of the men, reducing the hours of work from fifteen and sixteen to twelve hours. A delegation of the journeymen barbers appeared, who were invited to witness the proceedings. The modifications adopted had reference to the hours of work on Saturdays and Sundays.

During the proceedings the discovery was made that there were present several journeymen barbers, pretending, as it was alleged, to be employers, which resulted in a slight disturbance, and considerable excitement was occasioned by an attempt to eject them. The affair created considerable il feeling among the journeymen, who were congregated in large numbers in the barroom, and who claimed that they were present solely for the purpose of reconciling matters; and they denied that their object was to exert an undue influence on the meeting. Among the men present was the Vice President of the Journeymen's Union, who was very severe in his comments on the harsh action of the employers. action in reference to the strike of the journeymen

The Granite and Stone Cutters-Origin and History of the Westerly Strike-

Meeting of the State Delegates. The Executive Committee of the above organiza-tion, consisting of delegates from the New England, pointment yesterday morning at their rendez-vous in Third avenue. The following were the prominent members of the committee, viz:-Mr. C. O'Sullivan, of Westerly, R. I.; Mr. D. Clancy, Philadelphia; Mr. M. J. McCarthy, Richmond, Va.; Mr. John Smyth, Baltimore, and Mr. Reuben Williams, from Washington. Mr. O'Sullivan occupied the the chair; Mr. McCarthy acted as Secretary. The resolutions adopted at their meeting on Monday evening, June 24, which form an embodiment o views of the several associations throughout the country, were read by the Secretary, as follows :country. Were read by the Secretary, as follows:—
Believing from past experience that it is only through
consolidation that the Amalgamated Society of Granite
and Stone Cutters can protect their rights without resorting to stringent or violent measures against the oppression of capitalists, be it, therefore,
Resolved, That the above-mentioned association endorse
the action of our fellow workmen throughout the country, and especially those of Westerly, R. I., in resisting
the unjust and arbitrary demand of J. G. Batterson; and
bet forther.

be it further
Resolved, That the statement made by J. G. Batterson, and published in last Thursday's Herlan, be condemned
by this Association as false and unjust, as can be proved
efore proper arbitration; and be it furthermore
Resolved, That we sustain our brothers at Westerly, R.
presently contending against J. G. Batterson by all
oral and justifiable means, until such time as he submits
better just demands.

After the unanimous reapproval of the resolutions Mr. O'Sullivan, delegate from Westerly, made the following clear and intelligent statement of the origin of the Westerly strike, its history and its connection with the association in New York city. The strike of the granite cutters, he said, originated in Westerly, R. I., a town of about 6,000 in habitants, and remarkable for its splendid granite quarries, which were worked for twenty years under the supervision of the deceased General

quarries, which were worked for twenty years under the supervision of the deceased General Orlando Smith. He and his employés always agreed. After his death Mr. Burdick filled his position. On the lat of January, 1868, Mr. Burdick attempted to reduce the wages of the men twenty-five per cent. The men immediately struck against this. They organized themselves into a protective union, and submitted their constitution to Mr. Burdick, who accepted it, and agreed they should commence work accordingly. The quarries now known as the Rhode Island Granite Works had been some months in prepation, Mr. George Ledward being proprietor. He had then about eighteen cutters in his employ. At the same time Mr. Batterson, the present owner of the Rhode Island Granite Works, contracted with the proprietors of Westerly for the erection of a soldiers' monument on the memorable field of Gettysburg. A disagreement ensuing Mr. Ledward was asked and induced to carve the monument. Here commenced Mr. Batterson's connection with the granite quarries of Westerly. In 1869 Mr. Batterson of Mr. Salter on parade rest. Mr. Saller agreed, but refused to join the Amaigated Union of Granite Stoneoutiers, saying, "he was an artist not a stoneoutter." Mr. Ledward was asked to discharge him and refused.

Mr. Scillivan accused Mr. Batterson of stating falsely in the Herald issue of Thursday, June 20, that the men struk against the employment of more than one apprentice to ten journeymen, Sciler's case being alleged the true cause. Moreover, the constitution limited Mr. Batterson to oee apprentice for every lifteen paid men, and that in case oj alteration sixty days' notice should be given. Mr. Saller being siterwards discharged a compromise was effected. Mr. Batterson to nearly missing the men constitution in the hands of Mr. Batterson, and was accepted by him, but violated before the following December, he having an excess of apprentices in his employ. A committee was then sent to wait on Mr. Ledwick, agent to Mr. Batterson, to have the case remedied.

four of them for conspiracy, who were arrested and put in prison without a nearing. This incensed the people of Wester, y against him, and feeling the public indignation he proposed a settlement, and asked the organization to pay the expenses of his law inaccuracies in order to convince the public the men were wrong. No compromise could be made under such conditions. He had nothing to charge the men with but the apprentice question. They then gave him the privilege of employing as many as he chose, and attribute to him, under these circumstances, the prolonged existence of the strike. They now request the delegates of the States here represented to assist them in acquiescing to their demands. The men employed at the Masonic Temple have consequently, through sympathy for them, left Mr. Batterson's employ. Mr. Sullivan continued to refer to the inferior work Mr. Batterson was getting done since his best artists abandoned him, declaring the city was imposed on, and that he could point out in the building of the Masonic Temple \$30,000 loss to the city. The Amalgamated Granite Stonecutters can command 70,000 votes next fail, and all will be given contrary to Mr. Batterson. The men are steadfastly opposed to physical violence of all kinds, but are determined to meet their oppressors, as they call them, with the more legitimate and commendable power of moral force on the field of justice and equity. They denounce threats and repudiate the late bitter speeches at the Cooper Institute, though 10,000 soldiers of the late war are to be numbered among them. They appeal to the public press to see the contest fairly represented. Honesty, liberality and fair dealing is all they ask. The members of the trade in this city are all at work in their different places of employment, with the exception of those who worked under Mr. Ratterson at the Masonic Temple. They are evidently all men of no small share of intelligence and practical business experience.

The Proposed Parade-Postponement Until the First of August-The Trades

Well Represented. The Convention of the trades on the question of he proposed parade held its first session in Demilt Hall last night. Twenty-one trades were represented, and it was stated that sixty-five trades had signified their assent to participate in the demon-stration. Mr. John Halbert was chosen temporary chairman. The credentials of the delegates were then examined by a committee.

MISS MARIE E. HULEE, a lady representing Section 35 of the International Workingmen's Association, walked demurely to the rostrum and gave to the Secretary her name and those of her associates. She was dressed in brown, with a small jaunty hat, trimmed with green, and looked quite handsome.

Mr. Peter Daly was, with a good deal of ceremony, elected permanent Chairman, and Mr. Hegney was made Secretary, with Mr. Pardy, of the carpenters,

Mr. THEODORE BANKS moved that the day for the Mr. THEODORE BANKS moved that the day for the proposed parade of the labor unions be fixed as the 4th of July. The motion was at first warmly applanded. At the suggestion of Mr. Griffen the roll of the delegates was called, that they might report the action that had been taken by their several organizations upon the subject. The Polishers and Varnishers' Union, the Workingmen's Union, the United Cabinet Makers, the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union, the United Order of Carpenters, the Stairbuilders and the Journeymen Marble Cutters voted against the Journeymen Marble Cutters voted against the Journeymen warble Cutters voted against the Journeymen warble Cutters voted against the Journeymen warble cutters word against the Journeymen favor of it.

A long discussion ensued over a motion to make the designation of the 4th of July as the day unanimous. The 1sth of July was proposed in amendment, and afterwards the 1st of August. The last proposition was at length adopted and the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday night.

BROOKLYN STRIKES.

The proprietors of livery stables have determined to pay their drivers, who have been on strike since Saturday last, \$13. This is not agreeable, as the men say they will not mount the box again for a fraction less than \$14 per week. It is highly probabable that the employers will give in, as the pres sure brought to bear in favor of the strikers in this business by the public is very great, in consequenc of the inconvenience experienced in obtaining vehicles. Coaches for funerals have been largely employed from New York. The bosses are losing money hourly.

The house carpenters are coming to terms in Brooklyn, if the statements of employers are to be relied upon. The carpenters will go to work in several shops on Monday next at ten hours for \$350 per day.

per day.

The oilcloth manufacturing strikers have resumed work under the ten-hour system.

The journeyman barbers of Brooklyn want their employers to "let up" on the hours of labor. They now shave sixteen hours in some shops, and threaten to throw aside the soap suds and hone and hack the razor blade unless their employers call twelve hours a day's work on and after Monday next.

THE PATERSON STRIKE.

The strike of the boiler makers in the Grant Rogers and Danforth locomotive shops, and the Todd & Rafferty machine shop, in Paterson, has resulted in a state of affairs calculated to do intense injury to the city. Refusing to resume work at the old prices, the boiler makers were notified that the departments. This was at first thought be a threat, but the closing of the doors and the posting of notices to the effect that operations in all three locomotive shops would be suspended until further orders, notified the men that their employers were in earnest, and that they had combined in a counter-strike in opposition to the demands of the men. Although only 600 boilermakers struck the closing of the shops throws makers struck the closing of the shops throws over three thousand men out of work, and is a loss to the city in general of \$7,000 a day, which was the amount of wages which these shops paid out daily, and which is thus kept from the storekeepers and others with whom the men spent their money. It is estimated that the families of the three thousand men out of work will aggregate a total of fifteen thousand persons who are thus made the sufferers.

a total of fifteen thousand persons who are thus made the sufferers.

There is, of course, a great deal of indignation that "the innocent should suffer with the guilty." and so many men be thrown out of work who had nothing to do with the strike. But each department in the locomotive business is dependent upon another, and the suspension of the boiler shop made it necessary to shut down the other departments in conse-

The employers say that work will not be resumed until the men decide to return to work on the old basis, while the strikers declare they will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. An increase of thirty cents a day was offered by some of the shops on the start, but that having been refused the offer

was withdrawn.

There is no probability of the strike being ended until after the Fourth. It is only a question of how long the men can hold out. There is likely to be a good deal of suffering, not only among the men themselves, but in all classes of business, for the locomotive shops were a fund of trade for all Paterson.

on.
The strikers deprecate all ideas of violence whatever may happen, and say that unless their demands are complied with soon they will leave Paterson and look for work elsewhere. It is, on the whole, the most unfortunate thing that ever occurred in that city, and hard times will be the result unless there is some speedy settlement of the difficulty.

COMMUNICATIONS ON THE STRIKE

The Ten Hour Men Rise to Rebut.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you kindly allow space in your columns, t bring before the public the following in behalf of the mechanics who do not favor the present strikes? In the first place, we insist upon our right to work any number of hours, at any price which we work any number of hours, at any price which we may see fit to agree upon with our employers, and deny the right of any body of men, who may wish to work less hours or for more wages, to prevent us by intimidation, violence or any other means from prosecuting our legitimate callings and gaining a support for our families in the manner which may appear to us best. This infringement of our privileges is now attempted by the "eight-hour" men, who, while arrogating to themselves the liberty of working the number of hours they desire, refuse us the same liberty—viz., that of working the number of hours we wish—and would force us by threats and violence to submit to their despotism, despoiling us of our rights as American eitzens and the exercise of that freedom guaranteed us under the constitution of the United States.

Second—We would urge employers to organize, presenting a firm resistance to the lawless bands now threatening the destruction of their factories if eight hours is not ceded, and to take such measures that those who wish to work on the old system may be effectually protected from violence.

Third—The object of the present strike, to every thinking person, is utterly absurd—viz., to gain two hours, ostensibly to be employed in cultivating the mind and acquiring a better education. But alas! no one acquainted with the laboring classes of this city, mostly composed of immigrants of low intellectual capacity, can doubt that, in the majority of cases, the only additional education they will receive will be learned in the school of the liquor stores, and bring added distress to their families.

Fourth—Should the butchers, bakers, tallors and may see fit to agree upon with our employers, an

es. rth—Should the butchers, bakers, tallors and

great part of the mechanics now on strike have no heart in the matter, as was manifest by the failure of their parade. Many are opposed strongly to it, and only deterred from resuming work by threats of violence from the gangs who congregate around the liquor stores, bringing the name of "mechanic" into disrepute, and who, in their half-intoxicated fury, are capable of any outrage. These last compose the main body of the real strikers. They are generally utterly worthless as mechanics, ready for a time thoughtless but worthy men, who, though fearless as fass as mere personal danger is concerned, are mostly married, and must remember that there are a wife and little ones at home dependent on them for their daily bread, and if by their opposition they incur the vengeance of one of these gangs, those dear ones will be reduced to misery and abject poverty. It is for this reason that threats of violence have so much weight.

Sigth—We would most carnestly appeal to all mechanics opposed to the present strike to organization lays their weakness. To write to the present strike to a large the strikers, and understand that their opponents cannot carry everything that their opponents cannot carry everything that their opponents of strikers, under the greatest advantage. The strikers, under the greatest advantage. The strikers, under the greatest and through that strikers, under the greatest and the citation, and which no body of men, by violence or any other means, can take from you.

Serventh—To the police we tender our most sincere thanks for their protection, and insist upon exercising those rights which are yours as American citazens, and which are yours as American citazens, and which no body of men, by violence or any other means, can take from you.

Serventh—To the police we tender our most sincere thanks for their protection, and the highest expressions of admiration for their courage and gallantry in the cause of law and order on Saturday, June 15. They have added a fresh leaf to the laurel crown aircady won in t

spectfully, your obedient servants,

AMERICA. GERMANY. IRELAND. ENGLAND.

Pity the Grocers' Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Allow me to occupy a small space in your valuable paper with reference to the retail grocers' clerks. Having read so much about strikes lately, I think the grocers' cierks are entitled to a fair day's work.
They have to work sixteen hours now. I would
suggest that from six o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock
P. M. would be a fair day's work, Saturdays excepted. Yours,
A GROCER'S CLERK.

AQUATIC.

The One Thousand Dollar Sculling Race on Lake Quinsigamond To-Day-How Ellis Ward is Training and Rowing-An Exciting Event Anticipated.

The sculling race of three miles between Ellis Ward, of Middle Hope, N. Y., and J. J. O'Leary, of Worcester, Mass., which is set down to be decided to-day, on Lake Quinsigamond, promises to be one of the most exciting aquatic events of the year, and is looked forward to with much eagerness by the entire fraternity. Last year articles of agreement were drawn up between these rowing gentlemen, the contest to come off during the month of August; but an accident to the stalwart Worcester lad while training caused its postpone ment, and the delay in its decision has materially enhanced the widespread interest in the struggle. For nearly a month this quiet village had Ellis among its residents, and every day hundreds of his admirers and of the Ward family generally, have been on the bank of the placid Hudson to cheer him on in his efforts to fit himself for the great contest in which he is soon to enga great it will be, as O'Leary, his antagonist, is a most formidable oarsman, and the genial Ellis is but a pigmy physically contrasted. His friends and oarsmen as a body have had their faith in men of slight physique being the equals, if not the supe-

and oarsmen as a body have had their faith in men of slight physique being the equals, if not the superiors, of the brawny-chested and broad-shouldered in the way of rowing a little shaken since the Afalantas surfered their terrible defeat on the Thames; but yet Ellis has been tried in many well-contested races, and he is ambitious. That such young gentlemen may be a little too much so is every year apparent, yet one or two defeats fully arouse them to the fullest realization of this weakness.

Ellis, as all rowing men know, is generally in capital condition and is not required to indulge in very severe training. However, he has been in the excellent hands of his brother Charley, and old Hank, the "Leather Stocking" of the Ward family, and Josh, have also given him attention. His training has been about the same as the Wards always practice, their dietary regimen being very simple, with plenty of walking and pulling at the oars twice a day. Ellis is lean and wiry-looking, twenty-four years of age, five feet eleven inches in height, and is down to his old weight—150 pounds. To one who is familiar with such matters he has the appearance of being in "good fix"—in fact, such is the case—and he has been very weil during the whole of his training, excepting a chill or two; but that will hardly dampen the ardor of his friends, though they know aman to whip O'Leary must be "fine as silk."

The boat which Ellis will pull in the race is a Jewett, length thirty-one feet; width, eleven inches; depth, five and one half inches, and weight, thirty-four pounds. He has named it "Argonauta," in remembrance of his capital boating friends down at Bergen Point.

The course on Lake Quinisigamond is so familiar to men of the oar that it is unnecessary to refer to it particularly; but there have been many aquatic festivais decided upon its mirror-like surface, none of which, if the day is pleasant and the men are well, will have surpassed in brilliancy and speed the sculling match of to-day.

Second Regatta of the Season on Jamaica Pond, Near Boston-Three Interesting Boating Contests and a Tub Race.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass., June 24, 1872.

The beautiful pond between this village and its pretty neighbor, Brookline, was the scene of a plea-sant boating regatta on Saturday afternoon last, the second of the season. This, alike to the first reunion, was under the auspices of the well-known and prosperous Jamaica Boat Club, but was participated in by other aquatic associations. The occasion was of such interest that it called to the pond an immense number of fine equipages, filled with ladies and gentlemen, while a respectably sized fleet of pleasure boats added greatly to the animated appearance of the surroundings. There were three racss, the distance in each being one mile and a half, or up and down the pond twice, in volving three turns. Messrs. C. F. Morse and R. F. Clark were appointed the judges for the day, and Mr. F. W. Reynolds time keeper. There were

and Mr. F. W. Reynolds time keeper. There were two prizes in each race, consisting of fine gold-lined sliver gollets. In addition to the boat races there was a tub race, the incentive, beside the great fun, being a sliver mug.

THE FIRST RACE.

THE SIRST RACE.

THE SIRST RACE.

THE SIRST RACE.

THE SIRST RACE.

I. H. Houghton pulled the Surprise and William F. Weld, Jr., the Alarm. The first part of the race was pretty close, but the Surprise kept ahead throughout and succeeded finally in pulling way ahead, winning the race in 12m. 43s., while the Alarm came in 18s. behind.

the race in 12m. 43s., while the Alarm came in 18s. behind.

THE SECOND RACE.

The second race was for four-oared shells, and there were four entries, but the £olus, a heavy lapstreak, only pulled over part of the course. The entries were as follows:—£olus (Brookline Club), Taylor, stroke; Mr. Cutter, E. F. Chapin; Mr. Hartwell, bow. Harvard, R. H. Dana, stroke; W. Goodwin, H. L. Morse; J. Bryant, bow. Grace Jamaica Club), H. G. Balch, stroke; D. C. Bacon, George H. Winslow; J. Curtis, bow. Ours (Brookline), William Sanger, stroke; Frank Sumner, S. O. Train; G. Whittemore, bow. The boats started well together; but soon, to the delight of the people on the Jamaica Plain side, the Grace, manned by young men of from seventeen to twenty years, pushed ahead and kept its position till they started down the homestretch. Their exertions were too much for them, and the Harvard, containing two Univer-

sity men, took the lead and won the race in 10m.
49s. The Grace was second in 11m. 7s., and Ours was third in 11m. 48s.

was third in 11m. 48s.

THE THIRD RACE.

This was for single scull shells and there were four entries, although two of them—the Lily and Clera—were lapstreaks; but they were given an altowance of thirty seconds—by many considered altogether too much—The following were the entries:—Jamaica Club—Agnes, George H. Balch; Mignonne, W. P. A. Brewer. Union Club—Lily, I. H. Houghton; Clara, M. Ferguson. The race was a very pretty one; but the chief contest and the main interest were between the Lily and Agnes. The latter came in ahead; but the allowance for the lapstreak gave the first prize to the Lily. With the allowance the time was as follows:—Lily, 11m. 45s.; Agnes, 11m. 53s.; Clara, 11m. 54s; Mignonne, 12m. 06s.

THE TUB BACE.

The tub race created considerable fun, and the misfortunes of the adventurous navigators were greeted with shouts of laughter. The entries were three in number—Charles Summer. D. C. Bacon, of Jamaica; General Grant, H. G. Balch, of Jamaica; Jack Spratt, J. Bird, of Brookline. General Grant behaved rather badly at the start, and its occupant was soon thrown overboard, and in a few moments Jack Spratt served his rider the same way. Charles Summer proved a safe craft, and his crew paddled triumphantly over the course.

Citizens' Regatta on Lake Monona Wisconsin-Four-Oared Shell Race for the Championship-Jefferson vs. Madison Boat Clubs-The Boats, Course and Crews-The Madison Crew the

The first important boating matter of the season in this section was decided here on the 19th inst., that day being set apart for the Citizens' Regatta on Lake Monona. This included a yacht race and a four-oared shell race. Around the latter event the interest of the occasion centred, and when the competitors appeared at the starting point thousands of spectators cheered them repeatedly. The race was a turning one of three miles, and the prize a set of champion colors. The course-on Lake Monona-commenced at a point on the southwest line of Henry street, thence northeasterly one and a half mile to a point thirty-three feet beyond the northeast line of Baldwin street, and return. The entries were as follows:-

The entries were as follows:—

Jefferson Boat Club—Wooden shell Anna Cowell, built by John Tummey, Aztalan, Wis.; length, 46 leet; beam, 24 inches; depth, 8 inches; colors, white and blue. Crew—Peter McArdle, bow, 143 pounds; James B. Medlar, No. 2 and captain, 159 pounds; Thede W. Chase, No. 3, 142 pounds; John Powers, stroke, 160 pounds; Warren H. Holmes, coxswain, 110 pounds. Total weight of crew, 714 pounds; weight of boat, 234 pounds; cars, 25 pounds; total displacement, 9;3 pounds.

Madison Boat Club—Paper shell Kegonsa, built by Waters, Balch & Co., Troy, N. Y; length, 41 leet; beam, 17½ inches; depth, 8½ inches; colors, white and green. Crew—Carrington Phelps, bow and captain, 143 pounds; John Ambrecht, No. 2, 15s pounds; George Lawrence, No. 3, 148 pounds; L. D. Frost, stroke, 146 pounds. Total weight of crew, 595 pounds; weight of boat, 110 pounds; oars, 29 pounds; total displacement, 734 pounds.

The wind was fresh-a good sailing breeze and the swell very heavy. At five P. M. the shells were called into line and the word at once given. Both got away in good shape, but the boys of the Kegonsa rowed in better form than their opponents, and it was evident, as soon as they applied their full power and had gone a mile, that the race was in their hands. The one and a half mile buoy was turned by them in 10m., 05s., several lengths ahead, and on the home pull they rowed easily, the last half mile not being contested. The time of the Kegonsa was 22m., 40%s., while that of the Anna Cowell was not taken. The Madison boys could have pulled the Kegonsa over the course fully a minute less than the above if they had been pushed at all during the race. The judges of the day were George W. Bird and Captain E. D. Masters, of the Jefferson crew, and Harry W. Abbott and C. P. Chapman, on the part of the Madisons. Colonel D. R. Hunt, of the Undine Club, Toledo, filled the responsible position of referee very satisfactorily. The Wisconsin Editorial Association, then holding its annual meeting in this city, witnessed the race in a body. gonsa rowed in better form than their opponents,

AOUATIC SPORTS IN ASIA.

American Naval Boat Race for the Championship of the Waters of the East-Previous Performances and the Present Match-The Arrangement and Start-A Strong Pull, Short Time and Victory.

УОКОНАМА, Мау 16, 1872. On Friday of last week, the 10th, the great boat race for the championship of Eastern waters came off between the Colorado's barge, the Daring, and the Alaska's twelve-oared boat, built specially for the crew in Kobbe last year and warranted to win. The Daring's crew had signalized their arrival on the station by defeating the Delaware's barge at Singapore August 20, 1870. They afterwards beat the Monocacy's boat at Woosung in December of same year, and thus won the gamecock "Tom" and the championship of Eastern waters, which they held against all comers up to the time of the race last mentioned. They had once, it is true, been defeated by the Alaska's boat, at .Chefoo, last August, out in a race which was understood to be not for the championship, the Daring having left out two oars and pulled twelve instead of fourteen, her regular complement. In December last they pulled a race for the championship, and the Daring won by a full length or more.

On the meeting of the ships here in April the Alaska's crew challenged the Daring to pull again. As the Alaska was expected to sail for Shanghae on the 11th, the 10th was agreed on as the day of the race, which was to be a straight stretch of three miles.

race, which was to be a straight stretch of three miles.

WEATHER AND RETTING.

A strong breeze was blowing from the northward. The course rowed lay about southwest from beyond the lightship, past the Colorado and Idaho. As the Daring had held her own so well in all previous races, and especially as she had won the heavy amounts staked on the result of the race with this same boat in December last, she was the general favorite up to the time of starting. Many citizens had come off to witness the race, and many more who had been attending the races at the spring meeting of the Yokohama course watched the contest with eager interest from on shore. Betting was two to one in favor of the Daring, and her approach was watched for with eager interest.

THE RACE AND VICTORY.

As soon as they had passed the lightship it was evident that the Alaska's boat was ahead by at least several lengths. This advantage she held to the end of the race, winning by a minute, her time eing 31m. 23s., the Daring's 32m. 23s.

Regrets were then expressed that the Daring had accepted the challenge to pull for the championship, as her antagonist was not a regular-built man-of-war's boat; but it was too late to cry over spilled milk. The challenge had been accepted and the race lost, and "Tom" had to be surrendered. As he went over the side on his way to his new home—the Alaska—many were crowding around and expressing their regrets at parting with him, and a jolly tar of the Daring's crew said, in the broadest brogue, by way of consoling his comrades, "Oh, niver mind; he is only going on a visit." WEATHER AND BETTING.

ANOTHER MURDER BY INDIANS.

LOWELL, Mass., June 25, 1872. Information has been received by James Hopkins, of this city, that his son, Charles S. Hopkins, was murdered by Indians near Fort Bascom, New Mexi-co, on the 11th inst. He had a large cattle ranche, where he resided, about twelve miles distant from the fort. On returning home from a visit to a neighboring ranche he found at his place a party of some sixty Indians, who demanded food and tobacco, which were given to them. They then seized the firearms in the house and killed Hopkins. His body was pierced with six bullets. Young Hopkins was a native of Dover, N. H., but had lived in Lowell for a long time.

SAD EFFECT OF INTEMPERANCE.

Wealthy Lady the Victim-A Gallon of Brandy a Week, Champagne, &c. Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at 101 West Forty-eighth street over the remains of Mrs. Mary Jane L. Bishop, a wealthy widow lady, Mrs. Mary Jane L. Bishop, a wealthy widow lady, about fifty years of age, who died suddenly. Mrs. Bishop had long been of very intemperate habits, and it appeared in evidence that she drank a gallon of brandy every week, besides indulging extensively in champagne and other liquors.

Deputy Corneer Cushman made a post-mortem examination on the body and found that death was due to cerebral meningitis and Bright's disease of the kidneys. Such accordingly was the verdict of the jury. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, lived alone, with the exception of a female domestic. Mrs. Bishop had an income of \$12,000 a year, and her fortune goes to a daughter living in Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN GERMANS BOUND OUT.

Considerable preparation is being made by the jolly Schuetzenfest people of Brooklyn to give their delegates to the German National Shooting Festival a "send-off" on Saturday next, the day appointed a "send-off" on Saturday next, the day appointed for the departure of the marksmen. The Independent and Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps, forty in all, forming the delegation, will be under command of Captain P. Alsgood, and Mayor Powell will review the procession which will accompany the departing Germans from the City Hail on Saturday. The Ringgold Guards, Fifteenth Battailon Independent Schuetzen Corps, Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps, Williamsburgh Geseirchaft, East New York Schuetzen Corps, and South Brooklyn Sharpshooters have signified their intention of parading in honor of their departing friends. The Schuetzen delegation will be absent about three months.

PHIL FARLEY'S CONVENTION.

The Frightful Political Row Raised at Long Branch.

A Full and Complete Report of the Proceedings.

What Was Done, What Was Left Undone and How the Thing Was Managed.

President Farley's Valedictory Harangue.

LONG BRANCH, June 25, 1872. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, saith Solomon, and if this is so the next President of the United States will be a Solon. A swarm of little Fish will affect him not; mealy Murphys will impunity; ordinary Dents will make no impression nor can Creswell straighten him out. Equally indifferent to the babblings of Babcock and the purrings of the feline Russian Catacazy, he will be presented to the nation, as he stands on the steps of the White House next March, a model citizen and a paragon of virtue. If the desperate doings of the politicians during the last week or ten days do not nean this, then their proceedings are unmeaning. Fully impressed with these views I sallied forth this

morning on a voyage of discovery, and, like enthustastic Arctic explorers, expecting to find nothing. The sable driver, who graciously condescended to hire me to sit behind his spavined team, sneered at my purpose and laughed when I spoke. He was accustomed to people too fashionable to talk and too dreadfully respectable to be inquisitive. But he was compelled to drive; for the unfortunate beasts. like Mr. Pickwick's coach horses, would have wallowed in the mud if stopped for a second. And so it was that, pelted with rain and dashed with surf, we got to the Metropolitan. An unpleasant odor of unending and unfragrant streets, Sabbatarian horse cars and Pecksniffian school teachers saluted my not insignificant proboscis. Everybody connected with the hotel was from Philadelphia. There was no news to be obtained, for the very satisfactory and conclusive reason that everything was in the calm that prevails at Philadeiphia at six A. M.

NOBODY KNEW ANYTHING about the "Convention" held in the hotel on Thurs. day last; but if anybody did know, he was so desperately conscious of the importance of the dire and dangerous secret that he would not part with it for love or money. I was driving of melancholy and wet when the carriage was hailed. My spavined horses stood on their hind legs and sparred at the rash person yelling from the sidewalk. This person was a most welcome and agreeable apparition. He knew a thing or two, and it gave him pleasure to tell what he knew.

agreeable appartition. He knew a thing or two, and it gave him pleasure to tell what he knew. Many years ago, it is said, he waved a dubious napkin in the celebrated Jude's Hotel, in Dublin, Ireland, and was celebrated as multon his wit as his keen appreciation of current politics and knowledge of public men.

"Be the buck teeth of the holy howlin' Moses," cried Phil, in a fine frenzy of Irish recognition, "Pm proud to see yer honor!"

"Honors are easy, Phil. Step in. How came you here. I want to learn all about it."

"Faith, sir, its easy tellin'. I left Ireland—of more av us would lave it wud hurt nobody (Mr. Phil Farley enforced this sage observation with an untimely and distressing dig in the ribs). As I was sayin'—though I didn't say it—I left Ireland, me country an' the home av me sires for wearin' the green. But be this! (Here Mr. Farley kissed

A FINE IMITATION OF AN IRISH BLACKTHORN stick with the same fervency as he doubtless would have kissed a Bible in an Anglo-Hibernian court room.)—be this, he repeated, I'm puzzled to know what's my color now."

"How is that, Phil?"

"Bathernshin! You know all about it."

"I'do not, indeed. What is it, mabouchel?"

"Hanyamon Dohw!!' see he."

"Said who?"

"Why, the fella that kum in the hotel—the Metropolitan they call if, and bad luck to the name: it

"Said who?"
"Why, the fella that kum in the hotel—the Metropolitan they call it, and bad luck to the name; it
produces a soreness on the rale Irish mouth.
That's where I work; not in the mouth, but in the
hotel. The chap comes in—Henry R. Williamson
they called him—an' ses he, ses he, 'We want a
room!' ses he." For who, sir?' ses I.

"None av yer bizness," ses he."
"May be ye'll want the counters and a fresh

"For who, sir?" ses i.

"None av yer bizness," ses he."

"May be ye'll want the counters and a fresh pack," ses I.

"Shut your mouth," ses he.

"An', be me soukins, he got a room, an' several fellers they kum in after, an' whin they got a room they didn't know what to do wid it. So I ups and brings in a jug of ice wather,

BE THE WAY AV NO HARM,

per Honor, an', ses I, 'Yer sarvice, gintlemen,' an' thin they all laughed an' winked an' rubbed their han's, an' thin an old chap, says he, 'Waither, w'at's yer name?' ses he.

"Phil Farley,' ses I, bould as possible—for ye see I was mighty curious—'t's from Ireland I am's ses I. But yer Honor is payin' no attention to me remarks."

"Go on, Phil; I'm deeply interested."

"Well, sir, the owld chap he ups an' ses, ses he, Take the chair, me man,' ses he, an' begor I grabbed at my forelock, an' ses I, 'May the Pope be betune us an' harm; I never shrank from a man's arm or ran from a woman's face—barrin' she was a widow; I'll take it, gintlemin, so help me!' Thin they all laughed and moved me be the seat ov me breeches—beggin' yer 'onor's pardon—into the chair; more betoken there was a hole in the chair."

"A most trying position, Phil. What did you do?"

"I slathered me body over the table an' got howld ov the bell rope, an' ses I, 'Gintlemen,' ses I, 'what's the pleasure ov this Convention?'"

"And then what happened, Phil?"

"Divil a much! The owld cock ses, wid a laugh, 'Champagne, wid plenty of ice;' and the others ses, 'We may as well have some Baltimore Bourbon, wid Cincinnati bitters;' an' thin they laughed, an' faith meself couldn't control 'em t'all, t'all."

"What happened after that, Phil ?"

"PAIX I DOS'T KNOW.

"Murphy ses I made a speech to the Convention an' was chaired and cheered aroun' the room. (Turn the horses roun', sir, for be jabers this is rich.) Murphy is not a collector av customs; he collects plates an' knives an' forks. My Murphy is a sayin', there was a cry for a speech from the chairman. Somebody rises an 'cuts and rips and cries, 'This is P

laughter.'

"What's all all this about?" sed the gintleman, in an awful rage.

"Oh!" sed the parrot, pacin' the flure in a melancholy kind of way, "me dear frind," says he, "we've had a terrible time."

"An' me sowi," continued Phil Farley, "the gintlemin saw the point, an' we drank, an' we drank, an' we drank. Oh, it was awful, yer 'onor!"

"Begor we did, sir; but not before every dhrop ov licker in the three baskets we had sent in was deep down in our stomacks."

"From all this I gather that the Convention was a failure in everything but the consumption of champagne?"

"Bathershin allanah! it's yerself that knows it. Sure it's fine gintlemin they wor, an' a fine time they had. But for their importance an' their polities—wisha MKS. MULLIGAN HAD MORE SENSE."

"And what were Mrs. Mulligan's views, Phil?"

"Arrah, now! Fongafoul! Sure it's washin' wimmin I'm after. So let me jump out or the guests of the Methropolitan cannot blow their noses for a week in dacency."

The President having gone to the Jubilee and Mr. Thomas Murphy being also afflicted with the prevalent Yankee musical manla, nothing more need be said than that Long Branch is about the best place in the United States on this wet and dreary day to emigrate from.

RICHMOND COUNTY HORTICULTURAL PAIR.

RICHMOND COUNTY HORTICULTURAL PAIR.

The spring fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society-comes off on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, and, judging from the ar-rangements being made and the amounts of fruits and vegetables coming into the club house at New Dorp, Staten Island, for the last few days, will ex-ceed that of any previous exhibition. Mr. Thomas W. Sampson, the government detective at the Sub-Treasury and also of the Stock Board, is the Presi, dent. On Saturday evening last, at a meeting of the society, Mr. Sampson was presented, through Dr. Clark, with a magnificent gold shield of office by the members of the Agricultural Society. During the fair this week trotting by first class horses wil take place, and also a match game of base half for a gold ball will come off.